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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1874. NO. 275.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office (whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect them; or send it until the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

Delivered at Terre Haute Last Night.

Masterly Defense of Republican Principles.

THE SHAME OF REPUDIATION AGAIN EXPOSED.

Manly Utterances in Support of the Civil Rights Bill.

The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty Discussed.

VIGOROUS DEALING WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

TERRE HAUTE, July 31.—Senator Morton spoke to an immense audience at the Opera House to-night, and opened the Republican campaign in Indiana. The speech was received with marked welcome of approval by the audience. The following is a summary of its important features:

SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic party is out of power, and is struggling to regain it. It is the Opposition and attempts to seize upon every popular discontent, and to avail itself of every local passion to injure the Republican party. It presents no policy for the administration of the Government, and makes no attempt to preserve consistency. It feels at liberty to profess in one locality what it denies in another, and to take any position in one State to strike the Republican party a blow, without regard to the ground which it occupies upon the same question in other States. It does not hesitate to use any weapon of assault, knowing that there is little responsibility attached to those who are struggling to gain power as compared with those who are in possession of it and who are responsible for its exercise.

As an illustration of this I may refer to the fact that in the State of Maine the Democratic party has just declared for absolute free trade and for raising the revenue by direct taxation, in Pennsylvania it declares in favor of a protective tariff, while in Indiana it affirms its belief in a revenue tariff, to be so adjusted and framed with such nice discrimination as to afford no protection to American industry.

On the temperance question the Democratic position is as varied as the circumstances surrounding it in the different States and Territories, with this qualification, however, that there is a general leaning to the side of intemperance. It may be safe, generally, to go as far in favor as the unrestrained traffic in intoxicating liquors will permit, or to wholly forget the respect and friendship of those who are inclined to the side of temperance. If the temperance men carry the election, the Democracy are for a license law, always striking lower and making a bid for the support of those who traffic in intoxicating liquors. If the temperance men asked only for a license law, here the Democracy would put the license very low, or have no license at all, still offering inducements for the support of that class of men. Whatever measure may be proposed in any State or Territory whereby to diminish the evils of intemperance, for some reason it is sure to come short of receiving Democratic support, and they never fail to find some excuse for opposition, although they may deal in glittering generalities in favor of temperance and reform. It is to the general tendency and proclivity of the Democratic party against the temperance reform to which I call attention.

SPIRIT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Resolutions against corruption are the cheap clap-trap of parties. All parties profess to be opposed to corruption, and are ready enough to expose and prosecute it in other parties. The true test of an honest party is in its self-examination, and the exposure and punishment of corruption in its own ranks, in its continued vigilance for self-purification in doctrine and practice. Tried by this test the Republican party is distinguished above every other in the history of this country. Nearly all that is known of corruption in the Republican party has been shown by its own diligent self-examination and the prompt exposure of every official delinquent who has been discovered. Nobody believes that the Democratic party is particularly sensitive about corruption. In fact, when it was in power it was noted for the industry and skill with which it covered up the peculations of its own members. Committees to investigate the official conduct of its own members were so rarely appointed by Democratic majorities in Congress as not to be remembered. The Democratic and Republican parties seem to have adopted upon different principles for self-defense and preservation. The Democratic party sought to protect itself against public opinion by concealing the delinquencies of its members; while the Republican party has proceeded upon the principle that self-examination and the exposure and punishment of its delinquent members was the best guarantee of its continuance in power.

There are good and bad men in all parties and in all human organizations; and the bad men will ultimately corrupt and take possession of all organizations unless they are repressed and brought to punishment. The detection and exposure of the Credit Mobilier, Sanborn, and District of Columbia transactions, were the voluntary and earnest work of the Republican party; and while it may show, here and there, a diseased member, yet it clearly reveals the healthy tone, vigor and condition of the mass.

The principles and Constitution of the Republican party put it naturally upon the side of temperance as against intemperance, of freedom as against slavery, of the people as against monopoly, of labor, free schools, intellectual and moral progress. It is a progressive party, and wherever it ceases to be so and become conservative, then you may begin to talk about its mission being performed. It is qualified to grapple with every new issue that is presented, has its face to the future, and holds that the work of reform is its normal and necessary condition.

For years to come, the contest will be between the Republican and Democratic parties, and between them there is no room for a third party, and everyone that is organized will inevitably and ephemeral. These parties represent different ideas, tendencies and modes of thought which are in irrepressible conflict.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

In the act of 1864 a distinct pledge was given to the creditors of the government that the whole volume of greenbacks should never exceed $400,000,000—the amount authorized by the acts of 1862 and 1863. The recent bill which passed Congress, and was vetoed by the President, assumed this pledge to be binding, and fixed the maximum amount of greenbacks at $400,000,000.

The proposition now made by the Democracy to increase the issue of greenbacks $34,000,000, is beset with difficulties and contradictions on every hand. When the greenback acts were passed in 1862 and 1863, they were denounced by the leaders of the Democratic party, embracing the oldest and most distinguished members of the Democratic party, as unconstitutional upon the ground that Congress had no power to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts. When Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court to the effect that these acts were unconstitutional, he was sustained by the leaders of the Democratic party throughout the United States; and when afterwards President Grant had appointed two more judges upon that bench and this decision was reversed, and the constitutionality of those acts affirmed, he was charged by the politicians and press of the Democratic party everywhere with having packed the Supreme Court for the purpose of obtaining a decision in gross violation of the Constitution of the United States. Now, in a time of peace, long after the war is over, we find a portion of the same politicians urging that the number of greenbacks should be doubled and that these new greenbacks should be used in payment of the five-twenty bonds issued and sold by the government years before. The position of these Democratic leaders is subject to this criticism—that during the rebellion when the issue of greenbacks was a necessity to the prosecution of the war, they denied the power; and now in time of peace, to gain a political advantage, they assert the power, though it would involve a broken pledge, and is stripped of all plea of necessity.

A DOUBLE REPUDIATION.

Soon after the inauguration of General Grant, in March, 1869, Congress passed an act declaratory of the law, intended to settle the whole question in which it was provided that the five-twenty bonds were payable only in coin, principal and interest. This act was intended to be a settlement of the controversy as to the mode of paying these bonds, and was generally received as such. I accepted it as a final settlement of the question, and believe it must now be so received. Since that time these bonds have been bought and sold upon the express declaration of the government that they should be paid in coin, and the government is estopped from now asserting the right to pay them in any other way. Whatever may have been its right to pay them with the orginal greenbacks that was expressly waived by this act, and the whole world was invited to deal in them upon the pledge that they should be paid in coin. The Democratic platform therefore involves a double repudiation; first, by proposing to make a new issue of greenbacks with which to pay the five-twenty bonds; and secondly, by proposing to repeal the pledge given, in the act of 1869, upon the faith of which these bonds have been bought and sold for more than five years.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

In the seventh resolution the Democratic convention went upon its knees to the prejudice against color and the hatred of negroes. The bill which passed the Senate making provision for the equal rights of negroes in public schools, supported by general taxation, colleges, churches, hotels, railroads, steamboats, theaters and graveyards supported at public expense, was made the occasion for a special attack upon Senator Pratt and myself. It will be remembered that the same men who passed this resolution were the apologists of slavery, and o the very last did everything in its defense, except to fight. They were opposed to its abolition, resisted the civil rights of the negro at every step, and declared to confer upon him the right of suffrage would be the dishonor nd destruction of the Republic. Beaten at every point they would still exclude him from he blessings of education, the equal privilge of travel or a place of refreshment and est while on his journey, or of honorable urial when dead. They would even exclude im from the privilege of worshiping God in company with white people; and this, too, by hite men, some of whom seldom enter the oors of a church.

UNREASONABLENESS OF PREJUDICE.

There is something very remarkable in the peration of this prejudice against color. Perons who in their infancy were nursed by negro omen, in their childhood, slept and played ith negro children, in youth and manhood ere the daily companions of negroes in the workshops, upon the farm, in the carriage, and upon the journey, who employed negroes as body servants, and in that way were almost continually in their society, dressed by them, shaved by them, nursed by them in sickness, and in various ways inhaling their breath a hundred times a day, and having with them that physical intimacy and contact which does not exist between equals in society; yet when the same negro, as a freeman, presumes to stop at the same hotel, or to ride in the same car with them, or to send his children to the same school with theirs, or to kneel in the same church, they are inexpressibly shocked, and declare that social equality will degrade and destroy society. They think to make a few votes by appealing to the prejudices and fears of the white people about mixed schools. In towns and communities where the children of each color are numerous enough to be formed into separate schools, there will be no trouble on the subject, and there has not been. But in the districts sparsely populated or neighborhoods in which there are few colored children, and where their proportion of the school fund would be wholly insufficient to maintain separate schools, and their parents are not able to maintain private schools for them, if they are not admitted into the public schools, they must grow up in ignorance and without education. And what harm would these colored children do in the public school? They would interrupt nobody, though in many places they would be the victims of insult and oppression. The man who would say that under such circumstances these colored children must grow up without education, to be poor, ignorant, helpless and perhaps vicious throughout their lives, simply because it would be offensive to have them go into the same school house with white children, himself needs education in the principles of our common humanity.

A PERSONAL ARRAIGNMENT.

I arraign the authors of this resolution for gross ignorance of the provisions of the Civil Rights bill which passed the Senate, and of the Constitution of the State of Indiana. The bill does not "attempt to take control of all the schools, colleges, churches, hotels, railroads, steamboats, theaters and graveyards on the part of the Government of the United States, but leaves that control precisely where it is now. It simply makes it a penal offense to deprive the negro of his equal enjoyment of those institutions because of his race and color. The provisions of the Civil Rights bill in regard to schools is in these words: "That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges . . . . of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or in part by general taxation."

It will be perceived that the colored children receive the full and equal enjoyment of the common school system, it is a compliance with this act, and that the act goes no further than to secure to colored children the equal benefit of the schools, and the control of these schools is left to the local authorities; but where they are deprived of these equal benefits, punishing by appropriate penalties those officers or persons by whom they are so deprived.

The old bugbear of social equality which has so often done service in the cause of the Democracy, is again paraded to affright the souls of those who do not feel entirely confident in their social position. How often were we told that, if slavery were abolished, there would be social equality between the races; and this how solemnly was it declared from every stump in Indiana that if negroes were admitted to the right of suffrage, social equality would be inevitable? Well, those dreadful contingencies have happened, and social equality seems to be as far off as ever. But now we are asked to believe that the Civil Rights bill, which in respect to schools is out a re-enactment of the Constitution of Indiana, will certainly produce the evil which has not come.

The school, hotel and graveyard questions are shadows. The substance is the hatred and prejudice against race and color, and we must expect to see them make the most of them.

The future is long, and revelation, history and reason alike teach us that justice and the right will triumph in the end. The doctrine of civil and political equality to all races of men has already been firmly established in our country, and notwithstanding the obstacles thrown in its pathway by lingering prejudice and the existence of slavery, will march to a speedy and final triumph.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The draft of a reciprocity treaty with the Dominion of Canada, which has been submitted by the government of that country to ours with the approbation of the British Government, does not meet with my approval. I have failed to see in the discussions which have been by the whole country, and especially by the States of the Northwest, but aside from the mere terms of the treaty, I deem it one that there are political considerations of a high character which would make any treaty of that kind highly doubtful expediency. While Canada remains a part of the British Empire, I think we ought to be treated as such and required to share its fortunes and commercial relations. The proposed treaty would give to her substantially the advantages of being a State in the Union, while she still retains all the advantages of the British connection, and is to us in every respect a foreign country. With a population of more than five millions, and with these colonial relations, the two countries may dictate. All questions of annexation must be postponed until after that event, for them settled according to the voluntaryand intelligent determination of the two countries.

With a treaty giving to her the commercial advantages of a State in the Union, the period of her independence will be indefinitely postponed; otherwise it will be accomplished. I doubt not, within the next generation. Under the former reciprocity treaty had been in operation for eight years we found Canada more hostile to us during the rebellion than any other part of the British Empire.

While, therefore, Canada remains a part of the British Empire, I am in favor of treating her as such.

THE COMING QUESTION.

The great problem of increased and cheaper transportation is one in which the Republican party must address itself with courage and untiring industry until it is solved. It gave earnest of its purpose during the last session of Congress by entering into those preliminary investigations that must precede the settlement of so great a question. When we consider the vast increase of the products of the West during the last ten years, and that the means of transportation are barely adequate to meet present demands, we may form some opinion of the increased facilities that will be necessary ten years hence. To make transportation cheaper is the problem which every new year will meet unequally interested East, West, North and South, and is of national concern. The improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river is of deep interest to more than a dozen States, of which Indiana is one, and was much considered at the last session of Congress, and will doubtless be definitely acted upon the next. The feasibility of the improvement of other great water lines of transportation in the West, Northeast and South in which the people of Indiana are interested, is being thoroughly investigated. The importance of the transportation question must increase from decade to decade, and is so vast in its proportions that it will require years for its solution. The Republican party has addressed itself to the task and will not pause until the way has been found out and accomplished; while the Democratic party will doubtless continue to devote its vast energies to devising new party means to prevent the social equality of the negroes and to the enlargement of the school fund by fostering the traffic of intoxicating liquors by the license system.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I am proud to say that while the Republican party may have erred, it has not proved false to any great principle, nor cowardly in the presence of any great question. Its aims are noble and patriotic, and it does not seek a continuance in power by pandering to the low and prejudices, but refers its past record of great actions in behalf of the Union, of liberty, education, equality and the material growth and improvement of the nation as an earnest of what it seeks to accomplish in the future. If there must be dissatisfaction in its labors; it must not presume to live upon the glories and memories of the past. Its first and ever-present duty is introspection, self-examination, the correction of errors, the introduction of reforms. It must look to the execution and enforcement of the Constitution and laws; and while asserting the existence of the nation and the just powers of the National Government, it should ever be vigilant to preserve in all their just extent the rights and powers of the States, ever carrying before it, as a stamp to guide its steps, those great fundamental principles which have given to the party its power and glory—equal rights to all—equal and exact justice to all men.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Middle States, generally clear and warm weather, with southerly or westerly winds and slight changes in the barometer. For the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness and light rains, north or west winds and lower temperature by Saturday night. For the Lower Lake Region, partly cloudy weather will prevail, with light rain, southwest or northwest winds, a slight rise of temperature and continued low barometer.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

REFUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Twenty-five Millions of Five-Twenties Called In,

Nine-Tenths of Which are Held in Europe.

The Forty-Five Millions of New Loan Taken Conditional.

POSTAL TREATY WITH FRANCE IN OPERATION TO-DAY.

The Mail Car Difficulty Created by Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 31, 1874.

The Call for Five-Twenties.

In connection with the fact that forty-five millions of the five per cent. loan were officially reported as absolutely subscribed for, a few days ago, the call for but twenty-five millions to-day is considered somewhat singular. It is now said that the forty-five millions stated to have been absolutely taken by the syndicate is contingent upon their ability to take the whole or part. Of the call to-day, nine-tenths of the bonds are held in Europe. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is busily engaged on the final printing of the bonds to be released under the recent placing of a portion of the five per cent. loan. The Printing Bureau had received the backs some time before from the Bank Note Companies, so that the entire work will be completed in a few days. A number of the bonds have also reached the Register of the Treasury, who is at work signing them. The amount will be ready to be delivered when called for.

Our Postal Treaty with France.

The new postal treaty with France goes into operation to-morrow. It provides for the exchange of letters between the United States and France and Algeria in closed mails. The postage on all letters is nine cents for each half ounce, if prepaid, and if not prepaid, five cents additional will be charged. There is a provision for registration at ten cents for each letter, which is to be prepaid in addition to the postage. Packages are excluded from registration by this treaty, and in that respect it differs from the treaties with Great Britain and Germany.

The Mail Car Difficulty.

In answer to a question to-day, as to whether he considered Mr. Hinckley as representing the railroad sentiment of the country, and whether this was to be a test case, Postmaster General Marshall said he at one time supposed so, but recent information has convinced him of the contrary. He thinks Mr. Hinckley is acting for himself, and that all the other railroads will be willing to organize the mail service and wait for Congress to act upon their grievances.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1874.

GOVERNOR AMES ASKS THAT TROOPS BE SENT TO VICKSBURG—THE PRESIDENT REFUSES.

The following is the telegram of Governor Ames, of Mississippi, to the President, in relation to the Vicksburg troubles:

JACKSON, MISS., July 29, 1874.

President U. S. Grant:

I regret to inform you that I find, upon returning home, that the state of the public affairs exist at Vicksburg. Infantry and cavalry organizations exist, and it is reported that a number of pieces of artillery have been sent to that city. Armed bodies, organized and armed without authority and in violation of law, assume to be guardians of the peace. This is a political controversy, one side, Democrats, represented by the whites, claim that they fear frauds on the part of their opponents; the Republicans, consisting mainly of blacks, claim that they fear frauds and also violence on the part of Democrats. At one time collision and bloodshed were feared by all—now by many it is hoped it will not transpire. I believed, only because they have become masters of the situation. It is they also who oppose the presence of troops at this time. The presence of this lawless state of affairs, it is now useless to speak. I only seek peace and protection for all. Can there be any serious objection why troops should not be sent there? No harm can result, for troops are in many of our cities at this moment—in two of the cities of this State. Their presence may do great good; it may save many lives. Even one would more than compensate for the harm (which, if any, I do not see) that could result from it. Still it will not be the least of evils to have the troops there for any emergency.

(Signed) ALDELBERT AMES,
Governor of Mississippi.

The following reply was sent to Governor Ames to-day:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1874.

Hon. A. Ames, Jackson, Miss.—The contents of your dispatch have been referred to the President. He declines to move troops, except under a call made strictly in accordance with the terms of the Constitution.

(Signed) W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

LIST OF FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

The following will be issued from the Treasury to-morrow:

By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress approved July 14th, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds hereinafter described will doubtless continue to devote its vast energies to devising new means to prevent the social equality of the negroes and to the enlargement of the school fund by fostering the traffic of intoxicating liquors by the license system.

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A Gold Watch and Chain for William Scharff.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 31.—The Rowing Club has resolved to present a gold watch and chain to Wm. Scharff, of Pittsburgh. The subscription list is headed by George Brown.

The Flood.

The *Chronicle* of this evening will issue a "Flood extra," giving a full account of the recent heavy flood, its rise and progress, and scenes and incidents collected during the week by its reporters. It will be especially valuable to those who wish to mail to friends abroad.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

The Endless Scandal.

Plymouth Committee in Session Last Night.

The Woodhulls Offer Their Aid in Settling the Controversy,

And Are Denied a Hearing.

That Mysterious Closely Veiled Lady Again.

Susan B. Anthony Refuses to Say Whether It Is So or Not.

CARPENTER AND DR. STORRS TO TESTIFY.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Beecher Investigation Committee will meet again to-night. Frank Carpenter has been summoned to appear. Dr. Storrs sends word that he will testify before the Committee, if possible. A special messenger was sent to Narragansett Pier to see Frank Moulton, but failed to find him.

SHEARMAN NOT AFRAID OF MOULTON.

Mr. Shearman, in an interview to-day, said: "I have talked with Mr. Moulton on this subject, and he has nothing to say that will hurt Mr. Beecher. It is for the interest of Frank Moulton that Frank Moulton does not speak. Mr. Moulton has held very peculiar relations with Mr. Tilton. Mr. Moulton's testimony will not hurt Mr. Beecher's case. I know what Mr. Moulton's testimony is, and I wish he would speak."

MISS ANTHONY NON-COMMITTAL.

UTICA, July 31.—The Utica *Morning Herald* will to-morrow print the report of an interview held to-day with Miss Susan B. Anthony, at Unadilla, regarding the Beecher-Tilton matter. Miss A. declined to affirm or deny the statement attributed to her by Mrs. Stanton and her brother, Dr. R. Anthony. She said: "If I did say it, it was very ungracious of them to repeat it. And if not, it was worse of them to make it up." Miss A. said she would go before the Plymouth Church Committee if summoned, she replied emphatically "no." When asked if she would be said only before a tribunal competent to deal with the matter and able to compel unwilling utterances."

THE WOODHULLS OFFER THEIR PROOF.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Beecher Investigating Committee resumed its session this evening. Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. Hill entered the house accompanied by a lady, closely veiled. About half-past nine a carriage drove up to the door, when a young man jumped out and ran very rapidly up the steps of Dr. Storrs' residence, in which he disappeared. In a few minutes he came out again, entered the vehicle and was driven rapidly away. In half an hour afterwards the same carriage returned, and a gentleman jumped out, and rang the door bell. The door being opened, he spoke a few words to the person within, passed it, and came back to the carriage. A young man, who was screening himself in the carriage, then came out and started for a messenger from Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin to the Committee, and had been sent to know from that body if their presence was required; but they had informed him that the Committee did not desire to examine them. He handed the reporters a copy of his communication, which was as follows:

WOODHULL TO THE COMMITTEE.

BROOKLYN, Friday July 31.

TO THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE:

Gentleman—My communication of a few moments ago is before you and, having it as you have, it becomes me to insist, so far as I can, upon a more satisfactory reply to its contents. The parties I referred to are in this city, with their documents. Do you want either? If you do, send me word. I wait you pleasure in a carriage at your door.

After this had been copied by the reporters, both gentlemen re-entered the carriage, and it was driven rapidly away.

The Committee adjourned.

A few minutes before midnight, the lady came out surrounded by the members of the Committee, and went to the residence of Mr. Ovington, from which it was inferred that the witness was Mrs. Tilton. The Committee will meet again on Monday evening.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1874.

AFFAIRS OF JAY COOKE & CO.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: The examination of the members of the bankrupt firm of Jay Cooke & Co., has not resulted in any important disclosures. Jay Cooke stated that the profits of the firm were $500,000 in 1871 and the same sum in 1872, and that in 1873, by the failure of the Tax suspension, the accumulation of the profits amounted to $1,325,000. The firm took the Northern Pacific bonds at eighty-three and interest, making about eighty-six and a half. He understood the bonds were now worth thirty in the market. If aid should be granted by Congress the bonds would be worth par. Henry D. Cooke stated in his estimation the firm owed the First National Bank of Washington $600,000, for which their bonds and curity, except $100,000 in Northern Pacific bonds. The individual members of the firm were the principal owners of the bank. He owned the bank personally $49,000 when it suspended. The account of the Potomac Ferry Company, a concern controlled by the firm, was overdrawn five thousand dollars. Among individual accounts with the First National Bank which were overdrawn was that of U. S. Grant to amount of $2,506 87. The bank was indebted to the Treasury Department $175,000 on account of continuous transactions running back to 1862. Governor Cooke said he advised the investments in Northern Pacific. Jay Cooke had, however, expressed doubts to him of the wisdom of advancing so much money to the road.

MISS SHOTWELL DISCHARGED.

Charlotta F. Shotwell, or Mrs. Gen. Rody, as she claims to be, was discharged from the Tombs yesterday on her parole, and it is said a *nolle prosequi* will be entered on Monday in the case against her for perjury.

THE SUSPENDED FIRM OF HOLMES AND LISBERGER.

Mr. Holmes, of the suspended firm of Holmes & Lisberger, says the firm had not endeavored to create a corner in copper, as reported, but that after the panic last fall, thinking that a reaction would take place in trade, they had made contracts for the purchase of copper direct from the Lake Superior mines, at prices that would have given them a good profit, with a stable market. The business of manufacturing copper had been exceedingly dull during the year, however, and other firms in the business had made heavy failures. This injures them, one going so far as to purchase from them and then sell copper at a lower price for the express purpose of depressing the market. These facts, together with their large stock on hand, which they could only carry by borrowing on their warehouse bills, had caused their embarrassment and suspension. He declined to give any figures or make a more definite statement.

A YOUNG GIRL'S MANIA FOR BURNING BABIES.

Henrietta Waibel, aged fifteen years, has been arrested on a charge of making three attempts to burn the hotel of Leopold Apple, in West Farms, and his infant child. The girl admits that she tried to burn up the child, and failing in this, attempted to set fire to the house. When questioned as to her reason, she merely said that when she saw the baby asleep she took a notion that she would like to burn it, and attempted to do so by setting fire to the bed. She then said that about two years ago she was employed by Mrs. Kinney, in Tremont, and one day while holding the baby in her arms, she felt a desire to burn it up and lit a match and was about setting fire to its dress, when the child looked up in her face and laughed, which had the effect of staying her hand. The girl afterwards went to live with Dr. Uhling, the man who buried a coffin load of bricks and who is now in the State prison.

A FORMIDABLE COMBINATION FOR GATHERING AND DISSEMINATING NEWS.

The European news agencies, the Reuter Telegram Company of London and Havas, Laffitte Co., of Paris, have been amalgamated under arrangements made between them for a long term of years, and the agency of the former company in this city will hereafter be known as the "United States Agency of Reuter and Havas, London and Paris. The business of the Reuter Company, which has hitherto embraced news for European, Asiatic, African and Australian consumption, the news and commercial affairs of the United States, the West Indies, Central America, Mexico and Canada, has, since the completion of the South American cable, been extended to Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Chilli, and such other of the nations of South America as are in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. The consolidated companies announce that they will hereafter deliver all commercial messages entrusted to their charge to all parts of the world.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

Something New!

CONDENSED EGGS,
(Fresh Laid Hen's Eggs that will not Spoil.)
IMPORTED MILK.
(This Milk will not Sour.)
LIQUID RENNET.
(From Cheese can be made with a Pint of Milk.)
CONDENSED COFFEE.
(A Delicious Cup of Coffee in two minutes' time.)
ROAST BEEF—Two lbs. in can.
(This Beef comes from Texas.)
LIME JUICE.
(For Cool Drinks.)
MIXED TEA,
(For Iced Tea.)
OX TAIL SOUP,
(Ready for immediate use.)
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
(From England.)
RUSSIAN CAVIAR,
(From Riga.)
SCOTCH CAKES,
(From Edinburgh.)
GENUINE IRISH STEW,
(From Cork.)

D. M. Jenkins,
20 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NORTHUMBERLAND, PA.

One Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of Oxygen.

NORTHUMBERLAND, PA., July 31.—This usually quiet town is astir to-day with the representation of the Convention called to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of oxygen by Joseph Priestly, whose remains lie here. Among the most prominent chemists present are: Theodore G. Wormley, of Columbus, Ohio; Charles H. Chandler, Antioch College, Ohio; R. C. Kedzir and W. R. Kedzir, of the State Agricultural College, Kansas; Prof. Gilbert Wheeler, Professor of Chemistry, University of Chicago; Edward T. Cox, State Geologist and Chemist, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Edgerne W. Hilgard and S. A. Douglass, of the University of Michigan, and Henry Coppee, late President of Lehigh University. The Convention was assembled in the School House, which has a large seating capacity and was well filled.

The meeting was called to order shortly after nine o'clock. After music by the band, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Pychere. Professor C. H. Chandler, of Columbia College, New York, was elected chairman. Col. David Wagner, of Northumberland, delivered an address of welcome, which was briefly replied to by the President of the meeting. A communication was read from Prof. Cleveland Abbe, of Washington, on the Centennial meetings in Birmingham, England; also to take part in spirit in the unveiling of a statue of the late Joseph Priestly in that city. Numerous letters of regret were read. Then followed a sketch of the life and labors of Joseph Priestly, by Prof. Henry Carey Baird Croskey, of Philadelphia. Prof. Hosford, of Cambridge, then gave some interesting sketches of the life and read some original poems of the late Dr. Priestly. The following cable telegram was then read:

"To the American Chemists Assembled at Northumberland, Pennsylvania: Our humble statue representing Priestly discovering oxygen, will be unveiled to-morrow. It was presented by the subscribers through Prof. Huxley to the town, and accepted by the Mayor. We greet you and join you in honoring the memory of a great and good man.

[Signed] "THE PRIESTLY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE."

"Birmingham, England."

The following telegram was sent to England:

"NORTHUMBERLAND, PA., July 31.

"The brother chemists at the grave, to their brothers at the home of Priestly, send greeting on this Centennial of the birth of Chemistry."

The Convention adjourned until 2 P. M. This afternoon the grave of Priestly was visited by at least five hundred persons, following a long procession from town to the cemetery, located on the outskirts of the town, where they listened to a beautiful address by Prof. Henry Coppee, of Lehigh University.

This evening the ball was filled to listen to Professor J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Kentucky, who, taking as his subject "A Century's Progress in Industrial Chemistry," gave a full review of the effect of Chemistry upon the industry of the world for the past hundred years, making it really the science of the nineteenth century. In doing this, the advantages of soda, sulphuric acid, chlorine, coal, etc., were shown as marked examples of the progress made in the labors and from will offering of chemistry. The meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

Card to the Public.

ALLEGHENY, August 1st.

The undersigned desires to return his sincere thanks to the public for their kindness and patience in waiting during the immense crowds of customers that have thronged his store during the past week, and for their energy in buying when they could get an opportunity to do so, and also regrets any disappointment that the closing of the house at 10 o'clock may have caused him, and assigned. It was found utterly impossible to avoid this.

He also desires to state that the sale of Dry Goods damaged by water will continue until Saturday, and that he will be resumed on Monday morning. During Saturday afternoon and evening the regular business of the store will be suspended. We have still a very large amount of goods damaged by water which will be offered at exceedingly low prices. Large additions of new goods will also be made to the general stock of the house, as a buyer for the firm is now in the Eastern cities.

Respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
Nos. 163, 167 and 169 Federal street,
Allegheny.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as the Great White River. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins

TEAS & COFFEES

FLOUR AND CHEESE

T. C. JENKINS

Liberty St. Pittsburgh Pa.

CHEAPEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Great White River Flour.

Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.
Complete Line Groceries.
Cleveland and Louisville Lime.
Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SECOND ST

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1874.

TO-DAY the semi-annual interest will mature on the Pennsylvania State debt, which will be paid at the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia.

WE ARE growing completely sick and tired of this perpetual cry of Southern "needs." Recognition of the dignity of manhood and the duty of labor are the chief "needs" of that section.

A BOURBON organ out West indulges in a long-winded argument to prove that this is "the golden age of mediocrity." It claims to be a prosperous journal, and there was no necessity for it to utter a single word of confession.

SOMEWHERE or other an impression seems to have gotten abroad that Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, will shortly be recalled to that position. Never, we think, was any opinion more destitute of foundation.

OHIO is expected to indorse the Indiana repudiation platform at the coming Democratic State Convention; but how do the Hoosiers like the hard money resolution of their Illinois brethren? And how can two walk together, except they be agreed?

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has returned to Harrisburg from Bedford Springs, greatly improved in health. Next week will meet the Board of Pardons, when a number of cases of importance will be presented, including several murder cases.

THE political campaign in New Jersey has fairly opened. At this distance the Republican outlook seems decidedly favorable, and there appears to be no good reason why, with proper efforts, our friends there should not carry their State ticket and a majority of the Congressional delegation, besides securing the Legislature, and thus insuring the election of a Republican United States Senator to succeed Senator STOCKTON.

STILL gaining. The internal revenue receipts for the month just closed aggregated about nine million dollars, against eight million eight hundred thousand dollars last July, while for the first seven months of the year the internal revenue receipts foot up sixty-three million eight hundred thousand dollars, being a gain of one million four hundred and forty thousand dollars over the same period in 1873. A pretty good showing, considering the late panic and the generally depressed condition of all our industries.

IT HAS been widely stated that the Secretary of the Treasury would to-day issue his call for five-twenty bonds equivalent to the entire amount of absolute subscriptions to the new loan. This is a mistake: the aggregate amount is fifty-five millions of dollars, but the Secretary will make three calls instead of one call. The first, which will be made to-day, will be for twenty-five millions—fifteen for the syndicate and ten for the home subscribers. These smaller calls make it more convenient for all parties concerned.

EVIDENCES of improving prospects in the iron trade accumulate on nearly every hand. In addition to the favorable signs already noted by us, we observe that measures are in active progress for starting the large iron and steel works at Joliet, Illinois, which have been closed ever since the late panic. The extensive rolling mill situated in Spartansburg county, South Carolina, has lately been bought by a company of English capitalists, and will be enlarged and put in running order again at an early day, while a large first-class cotton mill is also to be erected in the immediate vicinity of the iron works by the same company. In almost all quarters the outlook is growing decidedly brighter.

WE FIND the following paragraph in a recent essay by Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH:

> In the United States the privileges of women may be said to extend to impunity, not only for ordinary outrage but for murder. A poisoner whose guilt has been proved by overwhelming evidence, is let off because she is a woman; there is a sentimental scene between her and her advocate in court, and afterwards she appears as a public lecturer. The whisky crusade shows that women are practically above the law. Rioting, and injury to the property of tradesmen, when committed by the privileged sex, are hailed as a new and beneficent agency in public life, and because the German population being less sentimental, asserts the principles of legality and decency, the women are said to have suffered martyrdom.
>
> It is singular how different the same thing looks from different points of view.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times*, who is making a tour of observation along the coasts of the Great Lakes, has this to say concerning our thrifty young sister city of Erie. It contains a liberal element of prophecy:

> "Erie is the gate-way through which both the anthracite rigion of Eastern Pennsylvania and the bituminous fields of the western part of the State send out more than its tonnage of coal to the ports of New York. It is, therefore, Pennsylvania fuel which drives most of the steam vessels in our inland seas, and the upward bound traveler passes it whenever he visits the great silver ores of Silver Islet at Wyandotte, iron at Marquette, and copper at Portage Lake. Not only are the matchless fuels of Pennsylvania carried through Erie to the exhaustless metalliferous regions of Lake Superior, but also through this port pass vast quantities of Lake Superior iron ore to the smelting furnaces of the Shenango Valley, and also to the Susquehanna region. Much of the pig iron smelted at the Lake Superior furnaces is received at Erie and thence distributed to the rolling mills and foundries of all parts of the Northern States."

AN UNGALLANT VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

One of the ablest contributions yet made to the discussion of the subject of woman suffrage has been published in a recent number of MACMILLAN'S magazine. Though written by an Englishman and with particular reference to Mr. FORSYTHE'S bill for removing the electoral disabilities of women, the paper, at least much of it, seems equally applicable to the state of the debate on this side of the Atlantic. Indeed, the writer, evidently familiar with this country by prolonged residence, frequently glances at our American champions of "equality," and from American society he derives some of his most striking illustrations. To condense the article so as to present its argument without much loss of force would be difficult, and even to give a tolerably complete or satisfactory account of its reasoning would require more time and care than we can just now afford. But to mention without much regard to order some of the points of the paper is an easier task, and is all that we purpose to attempt.

The point of view from which the author of the article looks at the subject may, to some American advocates of the proposed reform, suggest the likelihood of his arriving at wrong conclusions. He plainly agrees with those eminent thinkers who teach that the family is the foundation of the State, to which it is by no means secondary in worth, and in clear terms he avows his belief that the very foundations of society are touched when the relations of the sexes are tampered with. Hence he is alarmed at the proposal to confer the right of suffrage upon married women. If each member of the united (married) head of the family is entitled to vote on subjects of national concern, they are entitled to differ in their views of such subjects, and it may become the duty of the wife as a good citizen to act publicly in opposition to her husband. Thus the family ceases to be a political unit.

Natural rights to which appeal is so frequently made by our woman suffragists, do not seem to this writer much involved in the subject. In order to find such rights one must visit the tribes still living in the woods, and from all accounts the female members of such tribes enjoy no rights, or even privileges, which their civilized sisters would chose to claim. The question of woman suffrage is a question of expediency, whether the entire community or the nation would be benefited or no by investing women with the rights referred to. While it may be impossible to decide the question with certainty in a theoretical way, that is, without submitting it to practical experiment, the writer in MACMILLAN seems sufficiently confident what the result of actual trial would be. In fact, he thinks the question whether female suffrage on an extended scale would be good for the whole community is probably identical practically with the question whether it is good for us to have free institutions or not. Lest we should misrepresent his argument on the subject we quote his own language.

> "Absolute monarchy is founded on personal loyalty. Free institutions are founded on the love of liberty, or to speak more properly, on the preference of legal to personal government. But the love of liberty and the desire of being governed by law alone appear to be characteristically male. The female need of protection of which, so long as women remain physically weak, and as long they are mothers it will be impossible to get rid, is apparently accompanied by a preference for personal government, which finds its proper satisfaction in the family, but which gives an almost uniform bias to the political sentiments of women. The account commonly accepted, of the reactionary tendency which all admit to be generally characteristic of the sex, is, that they are priest-ridden. No doubt many of them are priest-ridden, and female suffrage would give a vast increase of power to the clergy. But the cause is probably deeper and more permanent, being, in fact, the sentiment inherent in the female temperament, which again is formed by the normal functions and circumstances of the sex. And, if this is the case, to give women the franchise is simply to give them the power of putting an end, actually and virtually, to all franchises together. It may not be easy to say beforehand exactly what course the demolition of free institutions by female suffrage would take. In the United States probably some woman's favorite would be elected President, and re-elected till his power became personal, and perhaps dynastic. But there can be little doubt that in all cases, if power were put into the hands of women, free government, and with it liberty of opinion, would fall. In France, it is morally certain that at the present moment, if votes were given to women, the first result would be the restoration to power of the Bourbons, with their reactionary priesthood, and the destruction of all that has been gained by the national agonies of the last century. The next result would be a religious crusade against German Protestantism and Italian freedom."

This the reader will perceive is all mere assumption, prophesying without inspiration. The writer presently, however, makes a good point in answer to the question whether the men would submit to the reactionary or servile outcome of female voting. Law, he says, rests after all and at the bottom on the force of the community, and the force of the community is male. In other words, men must execute the laws, if they are executed at all. Hence, laws voted by women, if disliked or disapproved by the men would remain a dead letter, they would not be carried into effect. The same remark may be made in reference to legislative resolutions of every sort. It is therefore plainly inexpedient to invest with the power of legislation or of determining national policy those members of the body politic who cannot execute the laws they enact or carry out the line of policy decided upon. Power to pass laws and to declare war and the force necessary to execute one and wage the other must reside in the same persons; otherwise government would come to an end.

Another objection we find urged against woman suffrage is the certainty that sentiment would be mischievously obtruded into political contests. If women had votes, demagogues would take care that there should always be a woman question in agitation, a question appealing especially to the feminine heart, and to the feminine mind, overshadowing all other issues. Even now such questions are sometimes mischievously urged, but things might be worse.

> A CURIOUS table has recently been prepared in Great Britain as part of the regular Parliamentary return, showing the amount of annuities or dividends payable out of the public revenue of the colonies or foreign countries, which were charged to income tax in the United Kingdom in the financial year 1872-73. The return is of a novel character, and the items are of interest. The amount of dividend on Indian stocks, charged with this tax, was £7,032,247; on colonial stocks, £2,839,776; and on foreign, £9,341,153. The amount of dividends on stocks of Canada (Quebec and Ontario) was £630,634; British Columbia, £21,789; New Brunswisk, £54,302; Nova Scotia, £47,718; Prince Edward's Island, £196; British Honduras, £450; British Guiana, £13,480; Cape Colony, £119,390; Natal, £17,214; Sierra Leone, £1,491; New South Wales, £447,777; New Zealand, £433,389; Queensland, £186,214; South Australia, £162,914; Tasmania, £48,761; Victoria, £582,247; Ceylon, £40,959; Mauritius, £34,518; Jamaica, £14,010; Trinidad, £3,867; Antigua, £1,608; St. Kitts, £432; Grenada, £280; St. Lucia, £270; Gibralter, £1,320; St. Helena, £766. The list of dividends on foreign stocks paying British income tax is longer. It comprises dividends amounting to £402,190 on stocks of the Argentine Republic of Austria, £115,942; Belgium, £28; Bolivia, £101,013; Brazil, £553,308; Costa Rica, £107,323; Chili, £217,259; Danubian Principalities, £13,577; Denmark, £16,662; Egypt, £1,308,311; France, £259,194; Germany, £19,781; Greece, £2,130; Guatemala, £2,220; Honduras, £152,659; Italy, £157,271; Japan, £73,440; Liberia, £6,687; Morocco, £12,093; Netherlands, £1,496; New Grenada, £41,646; Paraguay, £117,652; Peru, £450,474; Portugal, £350,480; Russia, £1,825,355; Spain, £780,066; Sweden, £57,795; St. Domingo, £3,324; Tunis, £270; Turkey, £1,747,347; United States of America, £291,095; Uruguay, £161,205. The above figures (which do not include the stocks of foreign or colonial trading or manufacturing companies, as those come under another schedule) show how much more largely Great Britain has invested in some such rotten government stocks as Turkey and Spain, than she has in the stocks and securities of the United States. There are, however, indications that the capitalists of Great Britain have begun to see their mistake, and it will be strange if, in the next year, British capital does not seek American securities in preference to any of the foreign securities in the above list. Should this be the case, all sorts of American enterprises would be greatly stimulated, and the values of railroad and mining property and real estate be advanced.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Bristow leaves Washington to-day for a brief vacation, going first to Deer Park, on the Alleghanies, and then for a short rest to the seaside.

The sons of Stephen A. Douglass have finally won their long pending suit for his Chicago property, and are $250,000 richer than they were last week.

It is rumored that an eminent English physiologist and paleontologist, has been induced to accept the chair made vacant by the death of Professor Agassiz at Harvard University.

Mrs. Minnie A. Bedell, of Massachusetts, advertises the departure of her husband in the following classic language: "Whereas, my charming husband, Daniel C. Bedell, has left me for the twelfth time, without just cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons from trusting him on any account, as I am done paying his debts and supporting him. Hereafter he must 'cut his own feed' or starve."

Apropos of the President's recent visit to Hackensack, New Jersey, the *Republican*, of that village says: There was one man who lives in the county, and happened in town for the first time for quite a while. He wanted to know what all the bunting was displayed for. He was informed that it was in honor of General Grant's visit. "General Grant! who's he?" "Why, the the President, of course." "The President of what?" "The United States." "Oh!"

The Providence *Journal* says that the circumstantial story about Senator Chandler's drunkenness in the Senate chamber on a certain occasion is "a pure invention, a naked lie." It adds that, when the man who had been named as a witness of this drunkenness, denied the story in every particular, the paper reiterated it and the correspondent used this exact language: "I don't know, and I don't care a damn, whether the story is true or not. I was sent here to stir up things; my business is to make things howl."

The Troy *Times* says: "The waiting-maids at Saratoga dress almost as finely as their mistresses, and many amusing *contretemps* have occurred in consequence. One of these young women was standing on the piazza of the United States, when a gallant young gentleman offered her a chair, which she accepted. He was repaying himself for his courtesy by speaking 'pretty nothings' to her, when a little boy ran up to her, and said, 'Ma says she wants you to come right in and put Carrie to sleep.' The obliging Chesterfield was of course much shocked."

IN Tennyson's "Idyls of the King" occurs the following passage, which could hardly have been more apropos of the Beecher-Tilton scandal if it had been written for the occasion:

> "I hold that man the worst of public foes
> Who, either for his own or children's sake,
> To save his blood from scandal, lets the wife
> Whom he knows false abide and rule the house;
> For, being thro' his cowardice allowed
> Her station, taken every where for pure,
> She, like a new disease unknown to men,
> Creeps, no precaution used, among the crowd,
> Makes wicked lightning of her eyes, and saps
> The fealty of our friends, and stirs the pulse
> With devil's leaps, and poisons half the young."

A Democratic paper in Connecticut considers it a "remarkable circumstance" that no member of the Legislature was seen drunk at the State house during the late session. Perhaps considering the political complexion of that body.

Lying by lightning. The telegraph is to be utilized in New York for the benfit of the lawyers.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

What They Are Wearing at the Fashionable Resorts—A Vivid and Veracious Description of Summer Toilettes.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 30, 1874.

It is conceded by all that this is the best season Saratoga has known for the past ten years. Nor is it wholly due to the fact that Saratoga was chosen as the scene of the University boat races, though this, of course, has had its effect in bringing large numbers of persons to this charming spot.

But, apart from this, Saratoga fulfils more than any other of our summer resorts the conditions of the great American watering place. It is central, it is high, its air is clear and tonic, its waters are numerous, never-failing, and most varied in their qualities and properties; it is liked by almost every one, and brings together people of the most widely diversified habits, customs, nationality and class associations.

It is also ready made for the purpose. It has lovely walks and drives—not many of them, but one does not tire of them—the finest hotels in the world and numerous small, well-equipped hotels and boarding-houses, in addition to several famous medical institutions in which large amounts of capital have been invested, and which furnish treatment for every known disease, as well as a scale of prices for every pocket.

MODERN IDEAS.

Undoubtedly there is room for improvement. Hotels and their surrounding are based too much upon the habits of former times, and have not as yet adapted themselves to the ideas of the present. There are still the monstrous bar-rooms extending the length of the different hotels, but underneath and comparatively out of sight, and there is still the same dearth of resources for women.

In olden times, when ladies dressed four and five times in the day and wore long trains which would not admit of extended locomotion, the opportunities they had were sufficient for them, but the case is different now. One change of dress is enough. The costume is found to answer all purposes; it is suitable for morning wear, it is convenient for driving, it answers for dinner, and it is gradually, in various forms and materials, being applied to these varied uses, to all occasions indeed except ceremonious evening wear.

The introduction of this modern idea in dress has done more to give women ease and freedom, than tons of lectures and resolutions. The most conservative fall into it, and unconsciously find themselves sharing in a larger life to which dress offers no obstacle.

Undoubtedly it robs us of many bright and picturesque effects. A chilly day or a rainy day puts all women, young and old, in suits of sober brown, gray or black; and either the uniformity of style or some other cause has the curious effect of making the elder women look younger and the young women older; at any rate, it is always necessary to see the face before determining the age of a lady, nor is it always possible to tell even then, for young women having the look of youth or freshness which a simple girlish toilette and innocence of cosmetic art alone can give.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The occupation of dressing being to a certain extent gone, other ways of employing the time are needed, and some methods might be supplied without increased expense; in fact with a saving to the proprietors of hotels. For example, what is the use of each of them employing a costly band of music, when a band stationed in a general park or pleasure ground like Congress Park, at certain hours during the day and always morning and evening, would answer every purpose?

Moreover, instead of the hops which only half a dozen boys and girls attend, a promenade concert could be given, for which Congress Park, with its lovely winding walks and deep green vistas, is admirably adapted, and which would be a most welcome resource in the evening, when gentlemen are in duty bound to be in attendance, and certainly get very tired of the monotony of walking the same plank on the great piazza. Should Congress Park not prove available, it would be worth while for the proprietor of the new United States to utilize his mile of piazzas and extensive grounds for some such purpose, it being the only use (not being on the front) to which they will be likely to be put.

JENNIE JUNE.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Lord, what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practice to deceive."

The lesson of it all is, that purity is the only safety.

There is only one way in this world after all—the right way.

"He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone."

The ex-rebels are again coming to the front and once more showing their teeth.

"The music in her ear she bore." The latest style of ear-ring is in the form of the harp of Erin.

The latest centennial proposition is to strike two designs of medals at the Philadelphia mint.

A good many people, just now, seem to have quite forgotten the motto "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

Kansas is dishonored by the paltry evasions employed to prevent legal action in the Pomeroy case.

Just now railway mileage is increasing faster at the South than in any other section of the country.

The Democratic party in Illinois has swallowed up its own little bantling, the "Independent Reform" party.

And now the salt men of the country express their opposition to the contemplated reciprocity treaty with Canada.

The Committee on Publication, appointed by the last Patent Congress, will soon issue the first of their publications.

Let us all hope that this ecclesiastical meddling and clerical flaying may develop a higher type of Christian manhood.

Fifteen cargoes of California new wheat are now afloat for Great Britain, against ten cargoes during the month of July last year.

There are indications that the new crime of child-stealing will become a common offense in the United States, if not speedily checked.

What is the matter with the Cincinnati *Times*? It isn't half as fierce and spicy as it used to be in its attacks on the COMMERCIAL.

Do the fire-eating rowdies and swash-bucklers of the South really imagine that President Grant will consent to become their tool?

The promised general improvement in trade may naturally be expected to create a considerable demand for manufacturing facilities.

Is it quite creditable to the people of this country that the misdeeds of two or three individuals should so completely absorb their minds?

The Augusta (Georgia) *Chronicle* has information to the effect that the "Southern emigration fever is hot" in Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan.

The trade dollar will, it is stated, assist San Francisco in becoming the great distributing depot for teas, and the prospect suits that city to a T.

Ex-Vice President Colfax has been preaching the Gospel of Labor to those indolent Mississippians, and he has done it well and thoroughly.

The Southern feeling in favor of a third term is as much the offspring of a desire to embarrass the government as was the movement in favor of secession.

Out West the fruit crops are being marketed this season at prices more satisfactory to both producers and consumers than for several years past.

New York is thinking of her taxing church property, savings banks and insurance companies. Only $340,000,000 are invested in those institutions in the Empire State.

A former attache of the New York *Tribune*, whilst on a recent visit to New York, went to Greenwood to visit the grave of his old employer, but was unable to find it!

Edward King, author of the "Great South" series of articles, now being published in *Scribner's Monthly*, will join the editorial corps of the New York *Times* to-day.

Miss Fallenlove, of Kentucky, who had her eyes put out by a stone thrown at her by one of her admirers, the other day, fell out of love with him immediately thereafter.

Ashes to ashes: A Massachusetts man lately died with a cigar in his mouth, the physician acceding to his request that he might smoke, and expressing the opinion that it soothed his sufferings.

The Supreme Court of New York has just made a highly important decree, nullifying a marriage on the ground that the woman had been unchaste before wedlock, the fruits of guilt appearing shortly after.

"Love," says Tennyson,

> "——Took up the harp of Life, and smote on
> All the chords with might;
> Smote the chord of Self, that, trembling, passed in music out of sight."

But Lockesley Hall isn't in Brooklyn.

If there is anything that makes the average Britisher jollier than usual, it is the belief that the tariff laws of the United States are in prospect of repeal. He is again hugging this delusion to his manly bosom.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. MCCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN MCQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Curing versus Cobbling.

There are many medicines that give transient relief in sickness without touching the source and seat of the complaint. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not one of these. The great tonic and restorative does not cobble the diseased and enfeebled system. It is not a mere palliative, that only temporarily controls a few unpleasant symptoms. No: its invigorating, regulating, restorative principle penetrates to the very source of the difficulty in the fluids and solids of the body, and hence its cures are radical and thorough. In dyspepsia it strengthens the stomach, in liver complaint it regulates the flow of bile, in constipation it promotes a punctual habit of body, in nervous ailments it tones the sentients and motive fibres, in rheumatism it counteracts pain, and in cases of general debility rehabilitates the emaciated frame.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1802.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Ehlum, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Useful Fancy Goods.

Hand Mirrors, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Soaps, Cosmetics, Perfumes, Bathing Gloves and Towels, Flesh Brushes, Toilet Waters, Colognes, Pungents, Drinking-Cups, Medicated Pastes, Face-Washes, Preparations for the Hair, &c., &c. A most complete and varied assortment at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S
Drug and Family Medicine Store,
Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets.

N. B.—Try our pure cold Soda Water.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY, PA.

Duties resume September 1. Principal has had 21 years' experience. First-class appointments throughout. $300 a year.

J. H. SHUMAKER, Ph. D.,
Principal.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH. For Catalogues, please address

7ths J. JEWETT PARKS.

SWATARA INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, located at Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pa. The School is thorough in its instruction and discipline. For Circulars apply to

EDWARD J. KOONS, President,
Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pa.

Reference—Rev. W. A. Passavant, D.D., Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Corps of Instructors efficient. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the habits and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAUSON, Esq., 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Mountain House,
At Cresson Springs, Pa.,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. It is situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, 2,300 feet above tide, REFITTED AND REFURNISHED, and provides comfortable accommodations for a limited number of guests.

For further particulars address the Proprietor,

GEO. W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.

ARCTIC.
FORMERLY LA PIERRE HOUSE.
Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.

Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with modern conveniences in great part newly and handsomely furnished, including best spring beds, mattresses, gas, &c. Unsurpassed for its sea breeze, about one square from the beach and bath houses, and central to all parts of attraction on the Island. Circulars and Cards with cut of the house and full particulars sent upon application.

Coach at D pot and Steamboat Landing.
Terms moderate.

CHAS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
W. W. GREEN,
E. L. CARPENTER.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between JAS. WHITE and ROBT. ORR, under the name and style of WHITE, ORR & CO., has been dissolved by the death of the late ROBT. ORR.

JAS. WHITE,
Surviving Partner.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, and will continue the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, as heretofore, under the firm name of

White, Orr & Co.

JAS. WHITE,
R. L. ORR.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

All persons indebted to the old firm will please call and settle with the new firm as soon as possible.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between W. F. AUSTIN and J. S. HAYMAKER, of Pittsburgh, Pa., under the firm name of AUSTIN & HAYMAKER, Attorneys-at-Law, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said J. S. HAYMAKER, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment, at his office, No. 154 Fifth avenue.

[Signed] W. F. AUSTIN.
J. S. HAYMAKER.

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. P. GAMBLE will continue to act as General Agent of the National Life Insurance Company of U. S. A., and the Republic Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois, as heretofore.

HASKELL & GAMBLE,
167½ Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 24, 1874. 7ths

NOTICE.

The business of Iron Founders, carried on under the firm name of C. H. ONIONS & CO., will from this date be styled

ONIONS & BALDWIN,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Stoves, Hollow Ware, &c., corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

ICE!
REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF
CHAUTAUQUA LAKE ICE.

On and after AUGUST 1ST, 1874, we will sell Ice as follows:

40 to 100 lbs per day	$1 25 ₱ cwt
100 to 200 lbs per day	1 00 ₱ cwt
200 to 500 lbs per day	85 ₱ cwt
500 to 1,000 lbs per day	75 ₱ cwt

OFFICE:
Corner Twentieth and Railroad Sts.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.

Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.

Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.

To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.

A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.

James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, on 30th of July, 1874, published by order of the Board of Trustees, in accordance with Section 9 of Charter.

Cash on hand	$ 184,707 49
Expenses and Office Furniture	7,933 03
Bonds, Mortgages and other Valid Securities	836,372 49
Banking House	30,000 00
Real Estate	783 35
	$1,059,798 36
Capital Stock	$ 300,000 00
Contingent Account	30,000 00
Premiums and Interest	21,977 05
Dividends Unpaid	73 00
Deposit Account	687,746 31
	$1,059,798 36

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said county personally came S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Secretary and Treasurer of the People's Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing statement of condition of said Bank at this date, Witness my hand and notarial seal, this 30th July, A. D. 1874.

WM. LITTLE, Notary Public.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SUMMER GOODS,
FOR GENT'S WEAR,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE,
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.

A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest Spring Styles of Goods Opened this week.

All orders promptly filled. Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.

Cassimere Pants, $3; Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Diagonal Pants, $15; Black Worsted Suits, $53. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
E. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

CARPETS.

Consequent upon the slackening of trade after the Spring Season, and justified by advantageous purchases just made at the factories and in the Eastern markets, we have concluded to materially reduce our prices on all grades of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c., and can now offer special inducements in the way of New Goods and low rates to all in want of goods in our line. Discount the needs of the future and make your selections now.

Oliver McClintock & Co
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
T. P. BEDILION & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SOLID SILVER WARE,
American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,
NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
SPECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES

Butler County Collecting and Real Estate Agency,
OF MILLERSTOWN, BUTLER CO., PA.
MARK G. McCASLIN, Attorney-at-Law,
GENERAL AGENT, MILLERSTOWN, PA.

Collections made in all parts of Butler County, Money Promptly Remitted by Draft. Suits Defended or Prosecuted, Liens Filed, Oil Lands Bought and Sold, and a General Law and Real Estate Business Transacted. Special attention given to Oil Claims.

REFERENCES: Hon. W. H. Lowrie, Hon. J. D. McJunkin, Hon. John Tranter, John Satterfield, President Butler County Bank, H. L. Woodward.

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1874.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
Allegheny.

We deem it but due to our many patrons and the public, not only to also to state that notwithstanding the immense crowds of people that have past week, and the very large amount of Goods that have been sold, that our of the past, NO SCARCITY OF GOODS AND PLENTY OF GOOD BARGAINS We have already received over One Hundred and Fifty Cases of NEW AND EARLY FALL TRADE, and more coming in daily. We now offer Extra

DRESS GOODS.

Ladies' Summer Suits.
Lace Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Cloth and Silk Sacques, &c.
Misses' and Children's Suits.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Fine Black Mohair Alpacas,
At 25c, 37c, 50, 62c, 75c and 87½c.

Dress Linens for Suits
At Very Low Prices.
Grenadines and Hernanias
At Extra Low Prices.
FINE DRESS GOODS
Of All Desirable Fabrics and Styles.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
Of Every Description.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.

New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Remodeling the Hall of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNA., Harrisburg, July 20, 1874.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 16th day of March, A. D. 1874, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Clerk of the House, until AUGUST 31st, 1874, for the work and materials necessary in remodeling the Hall of the House of Representatives. The proposals to be opened at Harrisburg, and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder on TUESDAY, the 6TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1874.

The successful bidder, or bidders, shall, before entering into the performance of his or their contract, (which shall have been approved by the Governor,) sufficient and good sureties, to be approved by the Attorney General for the faithful performance of the obligations of said contract.

All of the work and materials are subject to the approval, and to be executed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and all bonds given for their faithful performance, shall be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Proposals will be received for furnishing all the materials and doing all the work required to complete the alterations of the Hall of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, including fitting up of coat room and postoffice.

Pro

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.
We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania using an Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 31, 1874.

The month closes with unwonted dullness even for this period of the year when are not accustomed to look for activity her in the business or in the monetary cles. A fullness of money in the banks been and remains the marked feature, ich, while not amounting to a plethora, yet been sufficient to place the bank- fraternity on the alert for good paper. t the lessons of the past, year are not lost, rigid inquiry into the character of the er offered at the boards is the rule. ommodation loans, except in instances especial strength and prestige, are unimily discountenanced, and the preferalights, as is correct and proper, upon h notes as have passed for value and in ordinary course of trade. The pressure outside loans—we speak of loans for tics non-residents of Pittsburgh—has, great measure, diminished, from which infer that the case with which first manided itself in the cities, has extended, at st in part, to the rural districts.

Messrs. Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens led on Wednesday a meeting of their ditors, whereat a statement of the affairs the firm was presented. No immediate ion was taken, the sense of the meeting ng in favor of awaiting certain negotias now pending, which will possibly ve most advantageous to the creditors. antime the majority seemed to prefer aining quiescent rather than to accept other alternative, which would be the udication of the affairs of the concern by bankrupt court.

George B. Hill & Co., which firm sus- ded payment a short time since, have learn, made a settlement with the City Pittsburgh and paid the claim of the latamounting to twenty-six thousand dolrs. As this was the principal liability of house, we are glad to record its payt, for by this means they are the better bled to prepare the way for the payment ll their liabilities, which we hope to see n accomplished, and which the firm are fident of doing, and that speedily.

The Workingmen's Mutual Savings nk, on Smithfield street, near Fourth nue, announces that the partnership exing under that style, has been dissolved the consent of the stockholders, and has ed a notice to depositors to call and see e their deposits. This dissolution while expected is not astonishing, and probprises from the simple fact that the nership was not a money making enterse. We commend the stockholdfor their perspicuity in thus ly seeing this fact, and for ir moral courage in boldly facing the sis" and dissolving the institution be e it had run so behind as to cause the nding up of its affairs to result in actual s, if not to the public at least to the part-

We have had instances enough of aking concerns running on and on in the e of a better time to coming, in all conence, until the consequences have been aster little short of run. It is an evidence of a sounder judgment prevailing, find that business men are for the fue, determined to grasp such dilemmas the horns.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States trict Court, has rendered an elaborate nion in the matter of Isaac Seull, an alleged bankrupt. The petition in involuntary bankcy was filed June 4, 1874, and the order to w cause was made returnable June 13th. l was served on the alleged bankrupt June

Proof of service was filed on the return , but the alleged bankrupt did not appear. t the request of the petitioning creditors matter was adjourned from time to time, ll after the approval of the amendatory of June 22d, no adjudication being directed e entered, and no order of adjudication be entered. The petitioning creditors now for the entry of an order of adjudication, n a default for want of appearance. Judge tchford dissents from this view, enters into reasons at considerable length, and says: the present case, as the petition does state that the petitioners constitute requisite number and amount of ditors, it must be held that it ap s that the requisite number and amount creditors have not petitioned. As the case s commenced before June 22, 1874, an order be entered herein, by the clerk, if the petioning creditors desire, granting twenty rs from the formal entry of such order, as time within which the petition may be ended, so as to show a compliance with the cumstances of the case, as to the number amount of petitioning creditors.

As yet there has been no definite conclusion ived at between the Kankakee line and the tsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Road, reding the pooling of earnings, but the case s have been numerously signed, and are waiting for additional names necessary to the plan into effect. The pool will be on basis of the number of miles run.

The following table shows the prices of d, government bonds, railway stocks, ., at the various sessions of the New rk Stock Exchange during the day. rnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 31, 1874.	10:20 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
d	109¾	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
S. 6's, 1881	117⅝	...	117⅝	...	117⅝
S. 6's, 1881, coup	119	...	119	...	119
S. 1867	116½	...	116½	...	116½
S. 1865	116½	...	116½	...	116½
S. 1865, new	116	...	116	...	116
S. 1867, new	117⅝	...	117⅝	...	117⅝
S. 1868	118	...	117⅞	...	117⅞
's	...	...	112½	...	112½
's, coupons	113½	...	113½	...	113½
rency 6's	119½	...	119½	...	119½
5 per cents	112	...	111½	...	111⅝
distrest, Erie	...	...	112	...	...
stern Union Tel.	73½	...	73⅝	73¾	73¾
ific Mail	44¼	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
ams Express	...	...	108½	...	108
lis-Fargo Express	...	...	75¾	...	...
erican Express	...	...	69¾	...	69¾
ited States Express	...	...	100½	...	...
w York Central	...	...	100¾	100¾	100
	...	...	32¾	32¾	...
higan Central	92½	...	92½	92½	...
higan Southern	72¾	73	72¾	72¾	72¾
eland and Pittsburgh	...	...	94½	...	...
icago & Northw'n	38⅝	...	38⅝	...	38⅝
preferred	57	...	...	...	...
Island	...	...	99¾	99¾	...
burgh, Ft. W. & Co.	95½	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
hash, common	...	...	36¾	36¾	36¾
t Wayne	...	...	92⅜	...	...
con Pacific	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
icago & Alton	...	...	95	...	...
ilon, Hartford & Erie	...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
rlem	...	...	125	125	...
ntral & St. Jos	...	24	24	24	24
C. & I. C.	...	17	17	16	15½
nassee, 6's	...	...	67	...	...
o, New	...	...	92½	...	...
ton, Clarksa, April	...	...	22	...	...
o, July	...	...	18	...	...

The following is a report of the leading cks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at on to-day. Furnished by Luther S. uffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
nnsylvania Central	50¾	...
nnsylvania scrip	102	...
ading	55¾	56
ited Companies of N. Jersey	125	125
Creek	6	6¼
high Valley	60¾	61
tral Transportation Company	43¾	44
pire Transportation Company	52½	53
ld	109¾	...

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 31, 1874.

The month closed with the markets for grain, eceries and dry goods, rather quiet, and with trade in fruits and vegetables quite active, it usually is at this time of year. There has en an improvement in the volume of trade nerally during the month, and business men much more sanguine for the future than y were thirty days ago. Values are comatively steady, and there are few changes importance to note, except an advance of $ 2 on lard.

The following are the receipts of the leading icles of produce since our last:

ur, bbls	1,490	Apples, bbls	25
eese, lbs	23	Corn, sks	1,209
ttat, sks	519	Oats, sks	1,214
tter, pkgs	30	Bacon, tcs	149

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise cified. On small sales, dealers charge an rance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

RAIN—The grain market was steady day with little new to note. Wheat steady with light transactions and difference between buyers and sell- We quote new white at $1 25; do. $1 20; new white $1 30; old do $1 35. Corn changed at $2 28@$2 30 for ear; shelled is steady for high mixed. Oats were firm at 55@ for western mixed on track; 52@56c for new xed; 58@60c for new white. Rye unchanged $1 05. We noted no sales in round lots; job g transactions were moderately active.

OUR—The market is tolerably active. Prices unchanged as follows: St. Louis $5 90@6 10 $ bbl; white wheat flour $5 50@$6 50; Minneapolis spring wheat $5 70@7 25; Wisconsin and Iowa winter, old $5 60@7 25; new do $5 25@5 50; Ohio and Indiana straight winter $5 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $4 25@4 50 $ bbl. The oleable prices of local millers are as follows: 1 white wheat flour $8 50 $ bbl; No. 1 red at $7 60; No. 2 red wheat $7 30; in sacks 30c per bbl.

AY—We quote prime baled hay at $22 00@ 00 on track; from store, $24 00@25 00; hoice, $26 00@27 00. On the Allegheny Mar- prices are as follows: No. 1 timothy $20 00@ 00; No. 2, $18 00@19 00; common $16@18 00. Prairie—The market is active and firm, at is quoted at $16@$17 00 $ ton.

STRAW—The market is steady, at $1 50@1 60 for oat meal $1 90@2 00; chopped feed $1 70@1 80 $ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The supply is fair and prices are steady. We quote $6 75@8 00 for choice, $2 00@2 50 for common.

BUTTER—The market for choice continues firm at 23@25c $ lb; medium 16@20c; common 10@12c.

BERRIES—We quote blackberries 2½@3c qt or $ bucket; $1 50@$5 00 $ stand; whortleberries, $1 45@2 00 $ bucket; $7 00@8 00 $ stand.

BEANS—The market is steady. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 70@2 75; medium $2 40@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote prime yellow 31@35c; dark 27@30c $ lb. Demand light.

CHICKENS—Live spring 60@65c; old 20@75c $ pair, as to size. Market good.

CHEESE—The receipts are light. Prices are firm, with an upward tendency. We quote at 12½@13c for prime Ohio factory.

EGGS—Receipts continue free, and the market is rather flat. We quote at 18c $ dozen.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, $ lb, 62½@65c; No. 2, $ lb, 40@45c; as to quality.

HOPS—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 25@30c $ lb; old stock 16@20c $ lb.

HONEY—Clover 25c $ lb; buckwheat blossom 20c $ lb.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 $ box.

PEACHES—The market is fairly supplied. We quote at $1 00@2 00 $ box, as to quality.

PEARS—We quote at $2 50@3 00 $ box. Supply good.

POTATOES—The market is steady at $3 75@4 00 for choice; $3 00@3 25 for common.

SEEDS—Timothy seed in free supply and active. We quote at $3 50@3 60 per bushel. There is little being done in clover seed, and there is no market. FLAX seed is dull and nominal at $2 10@2 20.

WATERMELONS—The supply of watermelons is free at $20 00@25 00 $ hundred; Cantelopes $10 00@12 00 $ hundred. Under a free supply prices are nominal.

VEGETABLES—The market is abundantly supplied and trade is active. We quote cabbages at $2 50@3 00 $ bbl; tomatoes $1 50@2 00 $ box; cucumbers $3 00@4 00 $ bbl; onions $5 00@6 00 $ bbl; green peas $5 00@4 00 $ bbl; new beans $2 50@3 00 $ box.

GROCERIES.

The market is unchanged and trade is rather quiet. Sugars are firm while coffees continue dull and depressed. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Spices.*	
Fancy	25½c	Oolong	25c@$1 85
Choice	25½c	Fancy	@$1 00
Prime	24 c	Souchong	20c@$1 85
Good	22 c	Strictly choice N O	@88c
Java	31 c	Good	@83c
Roasted Coffees.		Prime	@75c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Demerara	65@70c
Rio, in bulk	27½c	*Syrups.*	
Roasted Java	40 c	Ex. white drips	@75c
Sugars.		Sugar drips	@65c
Standard A	11 c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard B	10½c	*Rice.*	@ $.
Standard extra C	10¼c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Standard extra C	10c	Prime	8½@9c
Franklin extra C	9½c	Rangoon	8@8 c
American extra C	9¾c	*Rosins.*	
Teas.		Layers, $ box	$3 25
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Valentia, $ lb	13½c
Gunpowder	50c@$1 00	Palermo, $ box	$3 25
Imperial	50c@$1 00	Pruness	13½@14c
Japan	55c@$1 00		

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Market good and prices firm. We note an advance of ½c $ pound in lard. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams $ lb, 15c; shoulders, canvassed, $ lb, 10½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 12½c; rib sides, 10½c; clear sides, 10c; clear bellies, 10c; clear backs, 10c; beef tongues, $ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, $ lb, 9½c; rib sides, do, 11½c; clear sides, do, 10c; clear bellies, do, 12c; mess pork, $ bbl, $24 00; prime leaf lard, in tcs, 11c; in 3 $ pails, do, 11½c; in 5 $ pails, do, 12c; in 10 $ pails, do, 12c; in 50 $ pails, do, 11½c; in 6 $ pails, do, 10½c.

Packers report trade in this line moderate, with a good demand for new mackerel. Prices are a little lower, as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Medium do	$3 00
mackerel, $ bbl	$28 00	Potomac herring, $ bbl	7 25
No. 1 mess do	25 00	White fish	7 25
Extra No. 1 shore, do	20 00	Salmon trout	9 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Potomac herring,	6 75
No. 1 bay	17 00	bbls	6 75
Extra No. 2 bay	15 00	Spanish mackerel,	5 63
No. 2 bay	12 00	bbl bbls	5 63
New No. 3	10 00	Potomac shad, bbl	7 00
Georges codfish,	5 75	bbls	7 00
$ 100			

CANNED OIL.—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12¾c $ gal; in carlots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained at 90@92c $ gallon; summer 86@88c; No. 2, 68@72c.

The market active with slight change in prices.

TALLOW—Sales at 7½@7¾c $ lb for prime and 6½@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—X $6 00 $ bbl; XX $10 00 $ bbl; India ale $11 00 $ bbl; Edinburgh English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; bbls, 68 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $8 00@9 00. Wm. Grainger's India pale ale, in case of 8 doz bottles, $2 75@3 00 $ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $2 75@3 00 $ doz; Guinness' stout, $3 00; Bass' ale, Burke, $2 75@3 00 $ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $2 75 $ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 $ doz.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market firm, and a shade higher. We quote alcohol at $2 10@2 15 $ gallon; Highwines firm at $1 02@1 04 $ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined 4½@4¾c; common 3½@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 3c; potash 7½@8½c.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75@2 00 $ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; fine choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $1 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 $ dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet; under the influence of fair export, the tendency is toward easier prices. We note sales of Hurl at 9@10c; crooked 7@8c; red 5@6c $ lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ $ cans $1 50 $ doz; ½ $ cans $3 00; 1 $ cans $5 50; 5 $ cans $25 00; 25 $ boxes 80 $ lb. Market steady and demand good.

CORN FOR COOKING—American Brown cottons 10c; Eagle 10c; Idaho 10½c; Duquesne 9½c; Magnolia 9c. Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nonantum, Pittsburgh family, 10c; and standard B fine 9½c; Penn Mill 2-bus bags 35c; do 2¼, 40c; do 3-bus bags 50c; white cotton chain 40c; colored 38c; cotton batting, 6 to 12c; cotton yarns 31c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 $ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 $ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $3 50@3 75; Portland cement $6 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 00@7 75.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 10½c; sugar and cream 12c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½@ 10c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c $ lb.

FARINA—Bulmp potatoes $6 50 $ bbl; original; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@5c; felt wrapping $6@$10 per ton; straw paper, 1½c; rag, news, 1½@13c; book papers 15@18c $ lb.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 $ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c $ lb and woolen at 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapolio, cases of 3 dozen, $3 60.

SALT—Car lots, $ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is steady. Staves matched with heading are quoted at $20 00@25 00 $ thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $1 55@1 60; country at $1 40@1 50; kegs, 5 gallon, $1 00; 10 gallon, $1 25; half barrels, $1 00.

WOOD IN HOOP—Bent rims, 13-6 to 15¼ inch $ set, $1 25; 18 inch, $1 40; 24 inch, $1 50; 30 inch, $1 75; 36 inch, $2 00; 42 inch, $2 25; 48 inch, $3 00. Spokes—XX hickory 1 to 2 inch, $ set, $3 00. Spokes—XXX hickory 1 to 2 inch, $ set, $4 00. XXX, 2¼ inch and under, $ set, $3 50; 2¾ to 3 inch, $4 50; 3¼ to 3½ inch, $5 00. Stretchers—hickory, $ dozen, $2 00@2 50; corn $2 50; oat meal $4 25@4 50 $ bbl. The oleable prices of local millers are as follows: 1 white wheat flour $8 50 $ bbl; No. 1 red at $7 60; No. 2 red wheat $7 30; in sacks 30c per bbl.

HAY—We quote prime baled hay at $22 00@ 00 on track; from store, $24 00@25 00; choice, $26 00@27 00. On the Allegheny Market prices are as follows: No. 1 timothy $20 00@ 00; No. 2, $18 00@19 00; common $16@18 00. Prairie—The market is active and firm, at is quoted at $16@$17 00 $ ton.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 1, 1874.

The pig iron market continues substantially the same as at date of our last report. Although we cannot report a large amount of sales this week, prices have been fully sustained.

Our advices from Lake Superior indicate that mining operations have not yet been resumed.

There seems to be a good demand for manufactured iron at present rates, an indication, we hope, of a better state of feeling, and an early opening of the fall trade.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

125 tons mottled neutral	@25 00@4 mos
100 tons gray forge, neutral	@25 50@4 mos
100 tons No. 1 foundry	@29 00@4 mos
100 close and mixed cold short	@29 00@4 mos
80 tons No. 1 foundry	@29 00@4 mos
75 tons white neutral	private terms.
60 tons No. 1 foundry	@28 00@4 mos
30 tons white and mottled	@25 00@4 mos
50 tons close gray and mottled	@26 00@4 mos
50 tons No. 2 foundry	@27 50@4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry	@29 00@4 mos
20 tons gray forge, neutral	@27 00@4 mos
10 tons No. 1 foundry	@29 00—cash
10 tons No. 1 foundry	@29 00@4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

600 tons Chickies Foundry at Tuco, $20 00@4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry at furnace, 28 00—cash
CONNELLSVILLE COKE.
500 tons gray forge | @27 00@4 mos
CORE.
50 tons foundry | @27 00—cash
EASTERN CHARCOAL.
10 tons cold blast | @47 00@4 mos
LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.
4,000 tons R. S. delivered at Cleveland | @8 75 cash.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 29.—We can only report a general quietness to this market. Nearly all kinds of iron have declined in price during the last six months to such an extent that it is in many cases selling below actual cost. How much longer this is to continue is, as yet, an unsolved problem. There is still an almost utter absence of demand, and what little there is, is only to meet present wants. While it is conceded on nearly all sides that prices are low, yet there is no desire to purchase on speculation, some expressing the conviction that prices will still further recede.

Scotch Pig—The market on the other side is unsettled, and under the control of the holders of warrants. Coltness is quoted 104s., previous week 103s; Eglinton 90s, previous week 82s; and Glengarnock 93s. Prices here are steady, the stock being rather light and and concentrated.

American Pig—Purchasers are yet out of the market, except in a small way, and the only sales we hear of are small quantities to meet the present necessities of buyers.—*Shipping List.*

EUROPEAN.

GLASGOW, July 14.—The warrant market, which at last report was steady at 77s 6d, improved to 80s, and since a moderate business has been done betwixt 80s@80s 6d, cash. Today, 80s 6d, cash; business limited. There has, during the last week, been a better demand, and makers' prices have advanced, and thereare, consequently, being many more sellers at 80s. Shipments—Week ending July 12, 1873, 11,229 tons; week ending July 11, 1874, 9,325 tons; decrease, 1,878 tons. Total decrease since December 31, 1873, 101,312 tons.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, July 14.—At the Exchange to-day there was a healthier tone and an increased demand for iron, which must continue to be stiffer. No. 3 sold at 58s@59s 6d, but for forward delivery 60s was strongly asked. Cash. No. 1 was about 70s, and No. 4 (forge) 56s. Rails of heavy sections have been quoted as low as £7 8s, but some of the manufacturers stand out for £8 10s@£8 12s 6d. Ship plates are pretty well main aimed at £9 15s@£10; Merchant bars, £9 5s@£9 10s; Scotch pig, 58s. £5 17s 6d@£6. A rather better inquiry for rails, and those in the Cleveland district are pretty fully engaged.

CLEVELAND.

July 28.—The pig iron market has been less active during the past week than for the two previous weeks. There have been fewer orders coming forward, and a less number of buyers have shown themselves in person. The fact may be taken as illustrating the cautious policy of the iron manufacturers, who are not disposed to pile up excessive stocks of the manufactured article in advance of the demand. They are induced to "go slow," also, from the fact that while pig iron has advanced, buyers of manufactured iron are not readily disposed to pay the necessary advance of the manufacturers. The market for pig is, however, firm, and our quotations of a week ago are continued, as follows:

AMERICAN.	
No. 1 Anthracite foundry	@$1 50@—mos
No. 2 Anthracite foundry	29 50@30 50—mos
No. 1 Bituminous foundry	31 00@32 50—mos
No. 2 Bituminous foundry	28 50@29 50—mos
No. 1 Charcoal, Hot Blast	37 50@38 50—mos
Close Gray Forge	27 00@—mos
Gray Forge	27 00@—mos
Car Wheel, No. 1	40 00@42 00—mos
Car Wheel, high	42 00@43 00—mos

The hardware trade during the week has been quiet, and prices steady at the decline of 50c per ton, which we noted on plate, with the same additional concessions for cash.—*Commercial Review.*

YOUNGSTOWN.

July 29.—There has been no marked change in the pig iron market during the past week. The increased confidence brought about by the activity of two or three furnaces has barely sustained. Stocks in first hands are somewhat diminished, but there is no general inclination to make large purchases, and neither buyers nor sellers seem to desire to make engagements for the future. Some desirable purchases have been made for speculative account. For gray forge iron $25 00 per ton, four months. Is the ruling price.

The strike among the ore miners in the Lake Superior region is the only possible disturbing element. If protracted and obstinate, its effect would be to diminish the supply of ore, and interfere with the production of iron in this locality.

The demand for iron and nails continues brisk, and manufacturers, both here and in Pittsburgh, are declining to book orders for future delivery, unaccompanied by specifications.

Subjoined is the condition of the furnaces in the Mahoning Valley at this writing:

	Running.	Out of Blast.
Warren	1	0
Niles	1	0
Mineral Ridge	1	0
Leetonia	1	0
Gratton	1	0
Girard	1	0
Briar Hill	3	0
Youngstown	3	2
Hubbard	1	0
State Line	1	0
Hazelton	1	0
Struthers	0	1
Lowell	0	1
Total	11	16

—*Mahoning Register.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 31, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active, weak and lower; No. 1 spring $1 03¾; No. 2, $1 04@1 05; closed at $1 03 spot; $1 03¾ seller August; $1 02 seller September; rejected 97c. Corn excited and active; sales of No. 2, 63@63c; closed at 75c bid spot; 63@63¼c July; 63¾@63¾c August; 64@64¼c September; rejected 58c. The combination to-day made engagements for 400,000 clean bushels of corn. Oats excited, prices higher and fluctuating, scarce and wanted for option; sales of No. 2 at 56@57c; closed at 56c bid; spot 56c; August 54@c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand fair at $23 25@ 23 37½; closed at $23 25@23 50 seller August; seller September. Lard—demand fair at 12¾c spot and seller August.

BULKMEATS—Demand and prices advanced; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 10¼@10¾c; clear 10¾@10¾c.

WHISKY—Demand good at 98c.

LATER—On Call Board this afternoon corn closed dull at 61c seller August and nothing doing in spot. Oats sold before 2 P. M. at 55c; at time deliveries are made, at 55c spot; closed at 53@37c seller August.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 17c; futures closed quiet; sales 12,900 bales for August at 16 9-32@16 5-16c; September, 16 13-32@16 7-16c; October, 16 7-16@16 15-32c; November, 16 11-32@16 13-32c; December, 16 11-32@16 15-32c; January, 16½c. Flour lower; receipts 11,000 bbls; superfine Western and State $4 50@5 10; common to good $5 20@5 65; good to choice $5 70@6 10; white wheat extra $6 10@6 40; extra Ohio $5 35@6 80; Southern $6 70@11 00. Wheat firm and corn moderately unchanged. Wheat active and lower; ungraded Milwaukee spring $1 31@1 32; ungraded spring and new amber Michigan $1 32; new do Tennessee $1 25. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull and lower; receipts 289,000 bushels; sales Western mixed 77@79½c; white Western 80c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee more active; Rio 22¾c. Sugar active and firm; fair to Fair Refining 7⅝@7¾. Molasses and rice firm. Petroleum—crude 9½c; refined 19¾c; new crop meal lower at 34@34½c. Eggs heavy; Western 20@22c. Pork quiet at $22 90 spot; $22 75 September. Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet at 10½@11½c. Middles quiet; long clear lic. Lard quiet; prime steam 12¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky easier at $1 04.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Beeves—Receipts 1,251 head, making 4,389 head for four days, against 5,620 head for the same time last week. Sheep about quality is about medium. The market is fair with unchanged prices as follows; common to good Texans 9@11c; common to good native steers 10¾@12¾c, with some of the best at 12¾@13c.

Sheep and lambs—Arrivals 3,700 head, making 14,000 head for four days, against 14,870 head for the same time last week. Sheep about steady at 4½@5½c. Lambs easier, with dull sales at 6@8½c.

Swine—Receipts 2,870 head, making 11,320 head for four days, against 12,080 head for the same time last week. None offered alive; dressed quiet at 9@9¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Cotton steady at 16¾c. Wheat dull; red $1 00@1 03; white $1 15@1 20. Corn dull; mixed 68c; white 70c. Oats—market steady; new 50@53c; old 55@56c. Oils unchanged. Eggs 19@19c. Butter quiet and unchanged; demand fair and market steady. Pork $24 00. Lard scarce and firm; summer 12½@12¾c; kettle 14½@14¾c. Bulkmeats—demand good; shoulders 8c; clear rib 11¾@11¾c; clear 12c. Whisky—demand good at full prices at 97c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash $1 26; amber white Michigan $1 32; do. new $1 30; No. 2 red, new, cash and seller August $1 12¾; No. 3 red $1 06; new $1 07; rejected red $1 06; No. 1 hard amber Illinois $1 22; No. 2 do. $1 19. Corn dull; high mixed cash 64c; seller August 63@63½c; seller September 63c; low mixed 62½c; yellow 65c; no grade 63c; damaged 58½c. Oats—demand fair; No. 1 new 60c; No. 2 new 55c; seller August 38c, Seller September 37c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 15½; No. 2 do at 06½; seller August $1 18½; seller September $1 04½. Oats dull and a shade easier; No. 2, 35c. Corn dull; No. 2 61½c. Rye —demand fair and market firm; No. 1, $1 06@ 1 10. Barley irregular and lower; No. 2 seller September $1 04.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 31.—There was an active brokerage movement in cotton flannels and cotton shirtings, wool flannels, blankets and side band prints. Cotton goods were fairly active and firm. Hamilton stone brown cotton flannels were advanced to 14½c. Dress goods in improved request. Fancy cassimeres, worsted coatings and repellents were more active. Foreign goods remain quiet.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, July 31.—Cotton—market steady with a moderate demand at 14¾@15½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn—market quiet at 55c@$1 00. Oats 70c. Provisions—demand active and prices advanced. Lard 14½c. Bacon—shoulders 9½c; clear rib 12½c; clear 12½c. Sugar cured hams 15½@16c. Bulkmeats—demand fair at 9¾@10¾@11¾c. Lard 15@15½c. Whisky 95c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—Flour dull. Corn—market firm. Oats dull and prices drooping; new 58@ 59c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $24 00. Lard —demand fair and prices advanced.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109⅝.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1874.

MONEY.

Money 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling dull at 482¼@484¾ for 60 days, and 488¼@490 for sight.

GOLD

opened at 109¾, declined to 109 and closed at 109⅝@109¾ on hearing of a heavy loss of bullion by the "nk of England, and a report that the rates of discount would be advanced tomorrow. Carrying rates 1 per cent, to flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $431,000. Clearings, $28,000,000. Imports of dry goods for the week $8,304,565. Customs receipts $482,000. Specie engagements for to-morrow estimated at $250,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds firm, closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	118⅝	5-20s, 1867	117¾
5-20s, 1862	114¾	5-20s, 1868	117¾
5-20s, 1864	115⅜	10-40s	111⅞
5-20s, 1865	116⅝	New 5s	111½
5-20s, 1865, new	116¼	Currency 6s	117½

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet, closing as follows:

Missouri 6s	92⅝	Virginia, old	59
Tennessee, old	72¾	Virginia, new	58
Tennessee, new	70	N'th Carolina, new	10
Virginia, new	60		

THE STOCK MARKET

opened dull and heavy, and prices declined from ⅜ to 1 per cent. At noon there was a slight recovery, followed by a dull and heavy feeling with a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, the latter company that the company would default on the interest due to-morrow. The stock sold down to 15¾, the lowest point for a long time past. At the close there was a recovery of from ⅜ to ½ per cent, and the market left off steady in tone. In regard to the prospective railroad defaults to-morrow, the rumors this afternoon were more favorable, it being stated that the roads mentioned had obtained money to meet their payments. Among the sales to-day were 11,000 shares of Western Union, 13,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Union Pacific, and 5,000 Wabash. The market closed as follows:

Canton	40	Do preferred	34¼
W. U. Telegraph	73¾	Toledo & Wabash	20½
Quicksilver	36½	Do preferred	63
Adams Express	108	Fort Wayne	92¼
Wells-Fargo	74½	Terre Haute	7
American Ex	69½	Do preferred	21
United States Ex	67¾	Chicago and Alton	102¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	Do preferred	120
N. Y. Central	100	Ohio & Mississippi	25¾
Erie	32¾	Clev. Col. & Cin	63
Do preferred	47¾	Burlington & Q	105
Harlem	124½	Lake Shore	72¾
Do preferred	125	Panama	154
Michigan Central	92¾	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh	89¾	Union Pacific	23¾
Northwestern	32¾	Cumberland	8
Do preferred	56¾	Union Pacific b'ds	84
Rock Island	99	Hartford & Erie	10¾
Central	93¾	Delaware & Lac	107¾
St. Paul	35¾		

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Western dull; red Western $1 27@1 28. Corn quiet; Western mixed 66c; white 62c. Rye dull and nominal at 89@93c. Provisions strong; mess pork $24 50@25 00. Bacon—shoulders 9½c; clear rib sides 11½c; clear 12c. Hams 13½@14c. Lard—refined 12½c; Western kettle 12½@12¾c. Whisky firmer at $1 02@1 04.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Wool firm and in good demand. Pennsylvania XX and above and Virginia double extra and above 52½@54c; extra 52@53c; medium 50@52c; coarse 46c. Ohio X, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, combing fine 45@50c; medium 50@52c; coarse 46c; combing-washed 60@62c; combing—unwashed 46c; delaine 60@62c. Canada combing 60@62c. Canada coarse and medium unwashed 50@53c; unwashed 32@37c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Butter active; Western

CITY MATTERS.

Western University
opens August 31. Call from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Gold and Silver Found.

Yesterday a bag of gold and silver, coin was found on Chestnut street, in Allegheny, and placed in the hands of Chief of Police Clark. The Chief has it at the Mayor's office, awaiting an owner.

Hidden in a Store.

Last evening at about half past nine o'clock a man named John Brown was found by Officer Alstadt, hidden in a store on Second avenue and was straightway secreted in a station house cell. He is supposed to have gained admission to the store by means of a skeleton key.

A Train Robbery.

This morning Officer James Cotton, of the Union Depot police, arrested at the St. James Hotel, three men named James Boyle, James McQuade and Patrick Boyle, charged with stealing a bundle of clothing from John Reed on the train coming West. They were all locked up.

Chautauqua Assembly.

Those who intend to go to the Chautauqua Lake Sunday School Assembly, which begins August 4th, will bear in mind, in order to secure excursion tickets over the Lake Shore road, their names must be reported to S. Hamilton & Co.-51 Fifth avenue. Let all attend to this duty to-day, or Monday at farthest.

The Greys' Contribution.

Yesterday Mayor Fleming received from Colonel Campbell, of the Duquesne Greys, a dispatch expressing on the part of the Greys the warmest sympathy with the Allegheny sufferers, and stating that he had sent by mail, August 1st, $200, the contributions of the Greys to the relief fund. The Mayor responded by mail, thanking the donors in suitable terms.

Estates of the Drowned.

In several instances parties have applied for letters of administration on the estates of persons who perished in the late disastrous flood. In most instances letters have been refused until some further requirements of the law shall be complied with. Yesterday letters were issued to Samuel Nelson, upon the estate of William McClease, of Sawmill Run. Mr. McClease and his entire family perished.

Rolling Mill Accident.

Yesterday afternoon the "wrist" of the driving crank which runs the machinery of the principal portion of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' mill at Wood's Run, broke, and, as the result, the mill portion of the mill will be idle for some time. Pieces of the piston rod were thrown in all directions and the cylinder head was broken. None of the men in the mill had very narrow escapes, but happily no one was hurt.

Runaway Accident.

On Center avenue, yesterday evening, a runaway accident occurred by which Mrs. Newton McClarren and three children were seriously injured. The son was driving the horse attached to a one-horse carriage, but was unmanage the animal. The horse ran from Morgan street, in the Thirteenth ward, into Center avenue, and in front of which the team upset. Fortunately the horse was caught in time by Mr. Sidell. Dr. Lang attended the sufferers.

The People's Monthly.

A very fine number is out for August, and for sale to-day. The illustrations are very good, and suited to the season—especially a half page "comic," by our young friend Beatty, portraying the "Proceedings of a Pennsylvania in Pursuit of Pictorial Pleasure." For the month of August, the display of advertising is exceedingly fine, and the reading matter in the *Monthly* is highly esteemed by our business men as a means of reaching the public.

Drowned.

Last evening at about six o'clock, a young man named David Dugan was drowned in the Ohio river, near Saw Mill Run. The young man lived at Wood's Run and was employed as a helper in Lindsay & McCutcheon's mill, Allegheny. On starting home, he and a companion named Thomas Welsh, constructed a raft on which to ride down the river. They drifted out with them to the other side of the stream, and carried them under some Mt. Troy barges, where young Dugan was drowned. Welsh escaped.

Pittsburgh Letter Carriers.

The letter carriers of Pittsburgh report the following work for the past month, July:

DELIVERY.

Mail letters	181,046
Mail postal cards	14,293
Drop letters	22,735
Drop postal cards	11,067
Registered letters	211
Newspapers, &c	13,915
	43,775

COLLECTED.

Mail letters	127,053
Drop letters	22,734
Postal cards	13,915
Newspapers, &c	15,022

Last collection from boxes 7 P. M.

United States District Court.

Before Judge McCandless the following business was transacted yesterday:

Steele & Co., bankrupts, Titusville Jan order was made restraining D. C. McCalmont and J. W. Osborne from performing certain acts. Sealy for motion.

Jacob Glosser, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate to Brown & Hilliard, was presented and approved. White for assignee.

Martin V. B. Murphy, bankrupt, Pittsburgh, having conformed to the requirements of the bankrupt act was discharged.

Cyrus E. Anderson, of Butler, Pa., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The matter was referred to Register Shaffer.

A Nice Place to Spend August.

Comparatively few are aware of the advantages of summering at "Kenwood," on the heights above New Brighton. The grounds are ample with plenty of shade and lawn, healthful, nice walks and drives, and fine room and table comforts, (including ice) and without the pernicious influences of fashionable places of resort. The company comprises some of the best families in the two cities. Those who desire to know more of the comforts of this delightful place, can reach "Kenwood" in something over an hours ride on the cars, or they can learn all that is necessary by addressing Prof. Charles Jacobus, New Brighton, Pa. Accomodations may still be secured for a few persons.

Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary Report.

During the month of July, there were issued by this institution, to the poor of the city, eight hundred and thirty prescriptions, and one hundred and seventy-six profes'sional visits were made to such as were unable to pay for medical attendance. The usefulness of the dispensary is gradually upon the increase, the work for this month having considerably in excess of that of the month of June. Its central location, on Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, makes it easily accessible. A large number of Surgical cases, including severe surgical injuries are constantly being brought there for treatment.

Dispensary open to patients from 11 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 3 P. M., except Sundays.

Emancipation Day.

This is the first of August, the *old* emancipation day commemorated by our colored fellow citizens as the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. Owing to the day being Saturday, the celebration of it will be postponed until Monday. On that day a large number of picnics will be held, the principal one being held under the auspices of the Odd Fellows. The demonstration will be continued in the evening at Lafayette Hall. The principal features of the day in Allegheny will be a picnic given by Barker Lodge, No. 66, A. O. of O. F., at Pottier Grove. The public meeting will take place at the grove in the afternoon, at which Prof. S. A. Beale will preside and addresses will be delivered by Eli Smith, grandniece of Lincoln University, Rev. R. B. Coulter, Rev. W. H. Brown, Rev. M. Hamilton and others. In the evening a festival will take place at Wilson's Hall, in the Allegheny Diamond.

Under the Stars and Stripes.

It is comforting to an American, be he on sea or land, to know that the stars and stripes float above him. This feeling is shared fully by Pittsburghers: and when they desire to visit foreign lands, we know they would prefer to sail on vessels carrying the national colors. The American Line of Philadelphia have unpronounced that it is the "only line carrying the American flag." Vessels of first-class construction, and fitted up with special view to the safety and comfort of passengers, leave Philadelphia on Thursday of each week for Queenstown and Liverpool. Their speed is quite equal to that of vessels of older and better known lines, while the rates of passage are reasonable. Thomas E. Watt, No. 78 Fifth avenue; Louis Moeser, No. 142 Smithfield street; Thomas Jones, No. 62 Chatham street and N. G. Murphy, No. 78 Fourth avenue, are the agents in this city, and will gladly give all desired information.

Getting Ready for Camp-Meeting.

The Castle Shannon Camp-Meeting Association are busily engaged in building their boarding house. The grounds are being enclosed by a picket fence, so as to enable the manager to have complete order within. This ground has been purchased by the association for the purpose of making it a permanent camp-meeting ground, and they will give to those persons who purchase shares of stock in it, a lot free of any charge; and there are but sixty lots in all, and of these twenty-seven lots were forty-seven shares already taken, leaving but thirteen shares unsold. The grounds are eligibly located, and in beautiful scenery, and are supplied with abundance of water from never-failing springs; they are only six miles from the city, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad. Persons wishing to make a camp ground to do so by purchasing a share of stock or a lot and erecting a tent or cottage thereon, and could live there during the summer with their families.

INQUESTS FOR JULY.

The Coroner's Record for the Month.

Coroner McCallin, during the month ending July 31st, held thirty-one inquests, as follows:

July 1st, Daniel Murray; 1st, Henry Appernold; 2d, unknown female child; 3d, Jno. Smith; 5th, unknown male child; 6th, unknown man; 7th, John F. Sharp; 8th, David Dalzell; 9th, E. W. Crowder; 9th, David Duncan; 9th, Adam Hartman; 10th, John Swan; 13th, Samuel H. Brown; 13th, John Wilson; 14th, unknown man; 14th, David Carrol; 15th, Abner Lauer; 18th, George Dillon; 18th, Val. Jestun; 19th, Thomas H. Duffy; 19th, John Kiley; 19th, John M. Elliott; 20th, Francis Agnew; July 21st, Catharine Beitzer; July 23d, Henry Altvater; July 24th, George Dougal; July 25th, unknown male child; 25th, Chas. Riddell; 27th, Sophia McIntyre; 27th, Rose Metzer; 28th, John Shaffer.

Deputy coroners held inquests as follows:

July 28, Mrs. Davis, East Liberty; overdose of oil of tansy—Mayor Irwin.

July 18, James McCabe; suicide by hanging; South Fayette township—Squire Gunday.

July 9, D. S. Ballsinger; boiler explosion at Braddock's—J. A. Russell.

July 6, James Meskel; drowned at McCahn station, Monongahela river—J. A. Butler.

THE LAST DAY.—It is announced that the great bankrupt sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by Messrs. N. Whiting & Co., on Wood street, near Fifth avenue, will be brought to a close this evening.

Closing Out the Entire Stock
of Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Coolers and Ice Chests below cost, at Dennuler Brothers, Nos. 126 and 128 Smithfield street.

THE DESOLATION.

More Bodies Found — Identification — Work Among the Ruins—The Noble Work of Relief.

Save from those immediately bereft by the dread calamity of Sunday night, the cloud has very perceptibly lifted. The mind of the community is still largely filled with the shocking fact of the visitation and its shocking results, but there is a very perceptible reaction from the heavy gloom that weighed upon the public at the first. There is room now for other thoughts, but these other thoughts also refer very largely to the great tragedy of the week, and chief among them is the noble thought of providing, adequately and at once, for the dire necessities of the stricken ones.

The one bright feature of this great trouble is the development it has brought about of man's humanity to man. On all sides *voluntary* contributions have poured in to the relief fund; there has thus far been but very little "begging" necessary, and in many instances the appointed collection agents have not even taken their books through their districts. Contributors have sought them, and the work of seeking contributors has been deferred. The offerings have been almost wholly, free-will offerings.

In the way of hard, and unvirtying work, also, men have developed their practical realization of the needs of the hour. Day after day they have gone into the devastated districts and worked among the mud and the decaying rubbish, seeking for the dead, and striving to preserve the living from pestilence.

More Bodies Found.

Yesterday, at about half-past two o'clock, the body of a boy was found floating in the river, near the Pork House, and was taken in charge by Messrs. Fairman & Co. The body was recognized as that of George Albartz, of the South Side. It was removed to Temperanceville for burial.

On Thursday evening the body of an infant was found at the foot of Mulberry street, in the Ohio river. They remains were taken to Fairman and Vogt's, on Sandusky street, and have not, as yet, been identified.

Identifying Bodies.

The body of the boy brought to Fairman & Vogt's on Thursday evening was yesterday recognized as that of George Hoover, of the South Side. This is the body of the boy found near Sewickley, and was identified by his clothing, the body being too much decomposed to admit of recognition. The remains were buried yesterday by Messrs. Fairman & Co.

The body found in the river near the Ferry landing, on Thursday, was yesterday recognized as that of Wm. Jones, of Temperanceville, who perished in attempting to save his sister. The remains were buried yesterday by Messrs. Nevins & Wallace, of Temperanceville.

Work.

Yesterday Captain W. W. Tyson had seventy-five men at work in the Butchers' Run district, with forty carts and thirteen double teams, and by twenty-five more men and carts invites all in want of a job to step to the front. The streets already cleared of rubbish are Center and East; Chestnut Vinial, Spring Garden avenue and Concord avenue are yet to receive Captain Tyson's attention. On Spring Garden avenue the greatest amount of mud and rubbish are accumulated, and this thoroughfare will have to be cleaned as far up as Basin street, a distance of half a mile.

There were also three squads of ten men each employed yesterday cutting out the sewers of the district, and the work is as unpleasant as could well be imagined, besides being decidedly dangerous. Captain Tyson received on a dispatch from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the use of fifty men in the services of 100 laborers to clear the ruins, and stating that in the event of their acceptance they would start for duty at 7 o'clock this morning. The offer was promptly and gladly accepted. Captain Tyson states that the damage to sewers and streets by the flood have been greatly underrated, and that this damage is greater than that done by the fire.

Health Officer Hoch is constantly busy, and finds more work waiting to be done than he can possibly attend to. Already there have been dug out one hundred and sixteen horses, and seventy-seven cows. Six cows were taken of pigs and dogs. Two more barrels of carbolic acid have been sent, and the contents are being liberally distributed. Where is pressing necessity for as thorough disinfection as possible, for the danger of pestilence is great.

SEARCH FOR THE DEAD.

To-day Mr. M. Claney will have a gang of men at work on Voughtley's meadow, searching among the mud and debris for the bodies which, it is strongly probable, are lying there.

Contributions of Cash.

We continue the publication of cash contributions, but owing to the duplication of subscriptions and cash notes in the hands of treasurers office, we are unable to give any accurate idea of the total amount contributed:

AT REAL ESTATE BANK.

W. W. Wright, $2; James M. Briar, $75; Citizens Gas Company, $100; W. Benny, $10; employees Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, $75; Wm. Hall, Riverside, $50; J. Hall, $50; J. A. McKee & Sons, $90; James Ritchie, $20; David Elliott, $25; Fred Gwinner, $50; Dr. B. B. Smith, $10; Wm. Hall, Riverside, $50; cash, $20; Alderman Alton & Mowry, $30; collected in Fourth Ward, $1,000; cash, $5; Hazlett, Burns, Lock Haven, Pa., $10; Eighth ward collections, J. Grentzinger, collector, $124 40; Peter Walter, $100; Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, $20; Mrs. Moll, $5; Mrs. Gordon, $5; F. & W. Beckert, $100; G. G. Butler, $2; A. Reineman, $5; Bernstein, $5; Steinagle, Enslen, $2; Philip Durant, $5; F. H. Kircher, $5; Jacob Goettman, Allegheny, $10; cash per Captain Tyson, $20;